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An unofficial prediction: Unless change of weather occurs to-day wil

Many Democrats affected sorrow over the death of Senator McDonald who, while he hved, were chiefly intent on stabbing him in the back.

THERE were pretended mourners at the funeral of Mr. McDonald whom he would never have admitted to his house, much less to his friendship.

BEGINNING with Major McKinley, the Republican ticket in Ohio is made up chiefly of soldiers-the two candidates who are civilians not being old enough to participate in the war.

In an interview in the Cincinnati Enquirer ex-Governor Foraker said that in the proper time the Legislature will return Senator Sherman to the Senate. This statement dashes a number of Democratic hopes.

THAT was the ideal New York juror who, in answer to the question of the court, said that he had never heard of such a person as Chauncey M. Depew, but most persons would prefer to b tried by a jury of newspaper readers.

WORD comes from Abilene, Kan., that much grain will be lost if there is not to the Peffers, the Simpsons and the army of Kansas jaw-workers who are in other lands preaching calamity to return | Isaac P. Gray. to Kansas and put in a little useful labor.

THE Democrat who defeated Major McKinley last fall announced a competitive examination for a West Point cadetship, but when he found that the son of a Republican was the winner in the contest he has refused to appoint him. Partisan meanness cannot go any further than this.

THAT is good advice of Statistician Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, namely, "Go slow on the extension of the wheat area," because fair prices are now ruling. Next year other countries may have a surplus, instead of needing our wheat, and there may be so much wheat that lower prices will prevail.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1890, the public debt was reduced \$105,000,000, and the reduction during the year ending with this month will be \$101,000,000. The total debt reduction under President Harrison's administration has been \$240,000,000. Is there any better use for a surplus than paying honest debts and stopping interest?

Indiana enjoys the distinction of being the only State in which an important clerical error or omission does not invalidate an act of the Legislature. In this State the unwritten law, as now practiced, is that a Democratic State officer may amend a defective act of the Legislature and declare an emergency for its taking effect.

PREMIER ABBOTT, of the Canadian Parliament, has made public a letter which Mr. Blaine wrote to the British minister April 1, in which he states that the suggestion in favor of a conference about a reciprocal treaty with Canada came from Lord Salisbury, and not from Mr. Blaine, as Sir Charles Tupper declared on the stump.

At the bar meeting vesterday Attorney-general Smith insulted the memory of the late Senator McDonald and proved his own unfitness to speak on such an occasion by indulging in a strain of political remarks as uncalled for as they were inappropriate. A person who cannot speak on such an occesion without dragging in partisan politics has no business to speak at all.

A RUMOR comes from Governor Campbell by a New York paper that a month after the Ohio campaign has begun little will be heard of the tariff, as the silver question will become more prominent, the silver syndicate being anxious to contribute \$500,000 to beat the Republicans in Ohio this fall. It is doubtful, however, if Governor Campbell is making such talk, though it is evident that he depends not a little upon the work of the third party.

THE difference between a paper dollar and a metallic dollar is that one is a promise to pay, while the other is stamped as a dollar. One represents value, while the other is value. Unfortunately, however, our metal dollars have not all the same value, as they ought to have. The silver dollar contains only 79 cents' worth of silver, while the gold dollar contains 100 cents' worth of gold. Hammer a silver dollar out flat and it would only bring 79 cents. Hammer a gold dollar out flat and it been fairly managed, but the cutting would still be worth a dollar. Silver down of a plurality from 2,998 to 302, or or method has attained.

and gold are both good metals, but this gap between the dollars ought to be closed up somehow, and it cannot be done by free silver coinage.

A SELF-CONVICTING TRIBUTE.

The resolutions adopted by the various Democratic clubs and associations recognizing the political worth of the late Senator McDonald were appreciative tributes. They were just as well as appreciative, and because they were just tributes they could not be appreciated by the Democratic managers who offered them. This is not harsh judgment, because the men who offered these tributes to the late Senator did not appreciate him. His Democracy was not and has never been their Democracy, else he would have been in the Senate when he died. Indeed, it was because the Democracy of the leaders and the managers was not the Democracy of Mr. McDouald that another man was elected to the Senate in 1887. While Mr. Hendricks was a candidate and a great party leader a club was named in his honor; but while Mr. McDonald was the most conspicuous Democrat in his State and one of the full-grown men of his party in the Nation, the Democracy of Indianapolis named no club after him, but named one in honor of the man who possesses the qualifications for leadership which Mr. McDonald detested, and who used his official influence and demagogic power to prevent his re-election to the Senate. The ascendency of Gray meant the decadence of McDonald. Two such men could not be equal leaders in the same party. The ascendency of Gray meant the triumph of expediency and the rule of trickery. It meant that the man who left the Republican party because he was not loaded with the spoils of office came to leadership in the Democratic party by ignoring everything like principle. Mr. McDonald had convictions and beliefs. He did not believe in cheap money and the free coinage of silver, and he would not forfeit those beliefs, which were based upon experience and fortified by learning. To-day the Democracy of Gray dominates the party in Indiana. It is the tyranny of small men-the statesmanship of the Green Smiths and the law-making of such legislatures as that which the whole State execrates for its blunders and stupidity. That sort of Democracy is not the Democracy of which the late Senator McDonald was the exponent. With that Democracy the Journal does not agree, but it recognizes the principle which it involves when entertained by such men as Mr. McDonald. But if the Democratic organizations of Indiana cannot practice it, it is encouraging to see them condemning themselves and their methods by praising the man and the wise and high-minded leader upon whom they help to harvest it. This is a loud call | turned their backs, and against whom and whose beliefs they raised their hands when they put on the livery of

GERMANY TEACHES ONLY GERMAN.

While the Germans in this country are demanding laws requiring German to be taught in the public schools, the German government does not hesitate to prohibit the use of any other language but German in the schools of that country. In Alsace-Lorraine, where many of the schools were formerly taught in French, all are now required to be taught in German. So in the island of Heligoland, which was recently ceded by Great Britain to Germany, after having been under British rule since the early part of this century. In order to Germanize the island as rapidly and thoroughly as possible, Emperor William has ordered that German be substituted for English in the schools. This is right. On the same principle we should be justified in requiring that our public schools be taught wholly in English.

The Journal has no prejudice against the Germans of the German language. Their ifftelligence, patriotism and loyalty to American ideas and institutions are above and beyond question. Their language is a grand one, and its literature is noble as their national history is both grand and noble. But, after all that is said, it remains that this is an English-speaking country, and no foreign language should be forced into the schools. This demand on the part of our German-American citizens is the only speck upon their otherwise perfectly patriotic record. They owe it to themselves to do away with it. The movement to do so should come from them, and we predict that before many years have elapsed it will.

THE statement made by Philadelphia's ex-City Treasurer Bardsley is shrewdly calculated to excite sympathy, and may mitigate the severity of his sentence. The substance of it is that, if the Keystone Bank had not failed, he would not be in his present position; that, although the State and city have lost heavily, their losses are due to the bank and not to him, and, finally, that he was not aware of the existence of the law which prohibited him from receiving interest on public funds, and that all such interest so received by him has been or will be refunded. In short, he says he has not profited by any of the illegal transactions with which he is charged, and that but for the failure of the bank he could square his accounts. All this is no defense in law, but it may make sympathy for Bardsley. His positive assertion that Bank Examiner Drew knew of the failing condition of the bank some time before it was announced, and that he was the recipient of personal and pecuniary favors from both Lucas and Marsh, calls for thorough investi-

THE Cleveland organs frequently make the remark that McKinley was beaten last fall where he was elected in 1888, either failing to remember the gerrymander which the Legislature of Ohio made to defeat him, or not being sufficiently just to tell the truth. The truth is Major McKinley, in order to insure his defeat, was put into a district which in 1889 gave a Democratic majority of 2,998. He was defeated in that district by 302 votes, and would not have been defeated at all if the election had

2,686, is a great achievement. In 1889, except for Governor, the vote in Ohio was very close. If he makes gains all over the State anything like those he made in the congressional election last fall, his plurality will be 50,000 or more. But it is useless to explain this fact; the old lie will be repeated just the same by papers which it would be an insult to their intelligence to say do not know better.

CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER says he has not the slightest doubt that when the new Courts of Appeal get in full operation they will be found to work not only to the great relief of the Supreme Court, but to the inquestioned benefit of suitors. As to the kind of relief the new courts will afford he thinks the attorney who appeals his case merely for purpose of delay will take it there. Cases involving questions that are purely commercial will generally go to that court. That large proportion of the Supreme Court's calendar made up of small patent cases will go to the new court. The majority of cases brought up on writs of habeas corpus will go there. All this will afford great relief to that court, and the Chief-justice thinks will enable it, within three or four years, to catch up with its docket.

If there is any considerable anxiety regarding the matter a candid and intelligent newspaper man might find his services appreciated if he would go about the South and West and report the Democratic sentiment regarding Mr. Cleveland. On the same day that the Cleveland organs in New York declare that North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia and other States are unanimous for his renomination the anti-Cleveland papers have letters showing that the contrary is the fact. Still, it may not be a matter of much conse-

MILITARY displays are always attractive. There is something in the pomp and circumstance of peaceful war that fascinates the young and interests even the old. The military encampment to be held in this city next week will appeal strongly to this sentiment and will furnish an attractive Fourth-of-July entertainment. It will be the largest military assemblage of the season, and embrace several crack companies from the South and East.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What steps should be taken to obtain author tty for the organization of a military company under the militia laws of the State of Indiana

Write to Col. N. R. Ruckle, Adjutant-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

general, Indianapolis.

The Life of a Wanderer, "Life, in your case, might well be called a perpetual picnic," said the social student. "Picnic?" answered Mr. Weary Watkins, "picnie! W'y, I couldn't be no tireder if it was a regular excursion."

Summer Philosophy. The chap who tries to win a miss By appealing to her reason Is much less like to gain his bliss Than he who ventures on a kiss, Combined with gentle squeezin'.

A Very Modern Maiden. "What was the subject of your commencement essay!" he inquired, quizzically. "'Beyond the Alps Lies Italy?" "I did use the idea," admitted the sweet girl graduate. "But I modernized it into 'Over the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS MARY K. MONTGOMERY, who has just taken the highest honors at the University of London, is twenty-two and the daughter of a Unitarian clergyman.

THE Czarewitch has been a most industrious student, and is now one of the best informed men of his age in eastern Europe. He is especially well versed in the higher

MRS. DON CAMERON, with Miss Rachel Cameron and Miss Hattie Blaine, will not return to this country until the autumn, when Miss Blaine will join her family at Bar Harbor. SERGEANT CAMPBELL, of the Seventh

Cavalry, who was shot through the jaw at

the Wounded Knee fight, carries one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of gold in the hole made by the buliet. WILLIAM EVANDER PENN, one of the South's most successful evangelists, has just finished a great revival in Mississippi.

He is a man of sixty-three, and has been constantly preaching day and night for sixteen years. JUSTIN McCARTHY, the younger, who is doing such brilliant work in literature, is

only thirty years old, and yet has pub-

lished eleven books and seven plays. In

personal appearance he is tall and thin, and has a noticeably small head. MUNKACSY's new picture, which he began two months ago in Paris, will represent Christ among His disciples. It will be completed in about two years, will be exhibited all over Europe and the United States, and will be added eventually to the

Berlin national gallery. On June 9, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Stranss's writing of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," his first waltz, was celebrated in Vienna by a gigantic concert of eight military bands, including five hundred players. under the leadership of Strauss himself. The Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, was present.

ONE of Pittsburg's distinguished resi dents is an African prince of royal blood the heir to the throne of the Ga tribe on the gold coast. He is a fine-looking man of thirty-eight, with a coal-black skin, and is known to civilization as F. Z. S. Peregrino. By profession he is a tailor, and he has no longing to return to the barbaric splendor

QUEEN VICTORIA has completed a reign of fifty-four years, there being only two British sovereigns who have exceeded her in this respect, Henry III, who reigned fifty-six years, and George III; fifty-nine years. She is also third with reference to age, she being seventy-two years old May 24. Those who have exceeded her in this respect were George II, who died when he was nearly seventy-seven, and George III,

who died at eighty-one years. BISHOP HUNTINGTON, of the Diocese of Central New York, asked not long ago that some measures of relief for him be taken, in view of the fact that advancing age-be is now seventy-two years old-renders him unequal to a thorough discharge of all his present duties. After considering the matter, the standing committee report against dividing the diocese or electing an assistant bishop; but they advise several steps to lighten the Bishop's labor, one of which is to give him a chaplain or secretary with a

salary of \$1,000. DR. NEAL MITCHELL, of Jacksonville. Fla., has recently returned from Berlin, where he was present when Prof. Koch announced to the world his discovery of lymph. Dr. Mitchell says that since the subsidence of the feeling against Koch aroused by the failure of his discovery to prove a panacea physicians have been treating tuberculosis with the lymph in a conservative way, and have found that it does all Dr. Koch ever claimed for it. At least it has attained a success in curing

BEECHER STATUE UNVEILED

Brooklyn's Tribute to the Great Divine Bared to the Public Yesterday.

Eloquent Eulogy of the Famous Abolitionist by Hon, Seth Low, the Orator of the Occasion-Sculptor Ward's Work in Bronze.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24.- This city this afternoon did homage to the man who did more than any one else to make it a great center of influence in the land. While Henry Ward Beecher lived his fame as an orator, at a tribune of the anti-slavery cause, and as a preacher of manifold intellectual resources, overshadowed the town. It was Brooklyn's chief title to eminence among American cities that his life's work was there and that Plymouth Church, measured by the influence of the preacher in swaying men's minds and directing the religious impulses of the day was the most potent pulpit of the generation.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the triangular plot in front of the City Hall was unveiled, with suitable ceremonies, a tribute in bronze and granite to Henry Ward Beecher. It was unveiled by the granddaughter of the man in whose memory it was erected-Gertrude Roxana Beecherwas erected—Gertrude Roxana Beecher— and by her side stood the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward. After prayer by Rev. S. B. Halliday, Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Trinity Episcopal Church, introduced Mayor Chap-man, who received the statue on behalf of the city. Then three hundred children from the Sunday-schools of Plymouth Church and the Bethel and Maydower missions, stationed by the pedestal, led in the sing-ing, to the music of the band of the Thir-teenth Regiment, of the hymn 'Love Divine, All Love Excelling," which has been called "Beecher" from his preference for it. Mayor Chapin then turned the statue over to the park department, after which the band played the adagio from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which Mr. Beecher loved. GLOWING EULOGY BY HON. SETH LOWE.

The Hon. Seth Lowe then delivered the oration of the day. In the course of his address Mr. Lowe said: "We are not here to unveil this statue of

Mr. Beecher because he was a Brooklynite. Brooklyn doubtless rejoices in his fame as a part of her own history, but this statue is set up in the city of his home by Mr. Beecher's friends of every degree and clime, in order to carry down to posterity the likeness of the strong, brave man for an inspiration to all that shall come after him. Every man, forsooth, must have his home in some one place, but the great men of the earth overleap all boundaries and become the fellow-citizens of all men. Such a man was Henry Ward Beecher. From this city he swayed the minds and hearts of men in vast multitudes for forty years. From this center his words traversed land and sea, carrying inspiration, comfort, courage and something of the exhibitation which freedom brings wherever they were borne on the four winds. The slave heard his voice, and in the midst of despair took heart of hope. The slave-owner heard it and writhed under its sting. The free North heard it, and found it like the sword of that spirit which divideth even the joints and marrow. Men might cry peace, peace, but for consciences compelled to listen to his burning words, there could be no peace while the flag of the Union waved over a single slave. At times when law and lawlessness alike conspired against the advocate of the slave he made this city the torch-bearer of freedom. By his dauntless spirit he made good at all times the words which he shouted in the teeth of Isaiah Rynders and his mob when they broke up an Abolition meeting in New York: 'In Brooklyn we have free speech.' Thoughtfully and fearlessly he discussed all the burning questions of his time. Many another note he struck from the harp strings of the human heart, but no one will doubt that his passion for freedom was the master passion of his life. And this love of freedom itself was heaven-born. He verily believed that all men are the sons of God, and that as such the birthright of every man is freedom-freedom under law to become all that it is in his power to be." Speaking of Mr. Beecher's early life, the orator referred to ! student days in

Lane Theological Set. nary, on the outskirts of Cincinnati, and continued: "In particular here Mr. Beecher saw slavery with the eyes of the flesh, for the slave State of Kentucky was in sight across the Ohio river " " Mr. Beecher received in this Western life one other impression which was abiding. Just as he left Lane Seminary the movements were culminating which divided the Presbyterianism of that day into Old School and New School. Mr. Beecher, though found orthodox by the examiners of the Old School, was refused by them a license to preach because his father belonged to the New School, and he himself also declined to subscribe to the Old. This incident detetmined him to preach Christ, not of any school, but to hold ecclesiasticism as always and everywhere of

secondary account. "In 1847 he came to Brooklyn, to the newly-organized Plymouth-Church. What manner of man he was at this time appeared in his first sermon. He said to those who were present: 'If you come into this church and congregation, I want you to distinctly understand that I will wear no fetters; that I will be bound by no precedent; that I will preach the gospel as I apprehend it, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, and that I will apply it without stint, and sharply and strongly, to the overthrow of every evil and to the upbuilding of all that is good."

Referring to Mr. Beecher's attitude on the slave question, Mr. Low said: "The extremists among the Abolitionists were accustomed to speak of the United States Constitution, because of its recognition of

slavery, as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' Mr. Beecher never took this view, but he was not less outspoken than the boldest in denouncing slavery as a national sin. After the singing of the national hymn "America," Rabbi Gotheil, of the Temple

Emanuel, pronounced the benediction. The great square was packed to its atmost capacity, and as the bymns had all been distributed on printed slips through the crowd, fully ten thousand people joined in The memorial is one of the most important

and one of the best works of the sculptor. The statue of Mr. Beecher stands on a simple polished pedestal of dark Quincy granite, with rounded sides and heavy cap and base, designed by Richard M. Hunt, the architect. This has on the left the figure of a negro girl in coarse slave costume; on the right those of two children, a boy and a girl, numbly clad. Mr. Beecher is shown with overcoat on and soft felt hat in band, as if stooping for a moment in a walk, or about to address an out-of-door assemblage. It is as the public man and not as the preacher that the sculptor, in view of the widelypopular nature of the movement which resulted in the erection of the statue, bas represented his subject. The pose is natural, the modeling is strong and realistic, and the expression of the face, turned to the right, is excellent. As a portrait it is par ticularly happy. The negro girl who bends one knee on the pedestal base and raises to the plinth a branch of palm to typify the gratitude of her race, is strong and characteristic, and in no way idealized. More graceful in its lines is the group of the two children, both barefooted, the boy seated on his coat placed on the base, and with his hands placed in support on the back of the girl standing where he sits and looking gratefully down at him as she strives to push the garland of flowers up to The figure of Mr. Beecher is eight feet six

nches high, the negro girl measures six feet two inches, and the children each about four and a half feet. The height of the pedestal, which is considerably broader than it is deep, is ten feet, thus giving to the monument a total height of eighteen feet six inches. The sculptor has endeavored with courage to represent not alone a man of courage, of boldness and of intellect, but one of broad sympathy with humanity, the figures of the children testifying of his sympathy with young life, as that of the girl does with the oppressed.

Statue of Archbishop Hughes Unveiled. NEW YORK, June 24 .- A summer's sky. tempered by a cool southwest breeze. ushered in the golden jubilee of St. John's College, Fordham, to-day. The programme | speckled beauty, you know.

of the day's ceremonies embraced the fortythe celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the college and the unveiling of the statue of Archbishop Hughes. Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien presented, in behalf of the alumni and friends, the statue of Archbishop Hughes. On behalf of St. John's College, the Rev. John Soully, S. F., accepted the gift given the college in en-during bronze of a likeness of its founder. Amid booming cannon and general enthusiasm the monument was stripped of the American flag in which it was incased, and the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Arch-bishop of Philadelphia, commenced the oration of the day. The speaker followed the career of Archbishop Hughes from his landing in this country, in 1813, to his death, in 1864. Bishop Hughes's mission and work was brought out in glowing colors. After the oration, which consumed over an hour, David Areleno delivered the valedictory and the degrees were conferred. The impressive ceremonial was listened to by over two thousand invited guests within the canvas, and half as many friends and relatives of the students, who stood ten deep beneath the shade of overhanging boughs.

A FACE FROM THE DEAD.

The Ghost of John Quinn Returns to Walk the Floor of His Old Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., June 24 .- John Quinn, an old man, died at his residence on Bowman avenue, in this city, about two weeks ago. After his death the family vacated the house, which was soon occupied by another family. Yesterday afternoon, after locking all the doors, the family left for a few hours' visit with some friends in another part of the city. On their return home about dask, they were startled to see Mr. Quinn, dressed in his ordinary wearing apparel, walking up and down the floor of his former sleeping-room. Several neighbors were called to witness the strange spectacle, among whom were Wilber Walker, Mary Wilmer and Mrs. Henry Kirby. Mr. Quinn's ghost came twice to the window, bowed to people gathered in the street, and then sat down in the window. Suddenly every trace of him disappeared. Mr. Spreht and Miss Wilmer mustered up courage enough to enter the house and found that not a lamp in the house would burn. Lights were obtained from the neighbors and search was made found securely locked, and there was no trace of any one having entered. The neighborhood is greatly excited over the

PROMPTLY ACQUITTED.

President and Directors of the New Haven Railroad Allowed to Go Free.

NEW YORK, June 24.- The trial of the New Haven railroad directors for misdemeanor in heating their cars with stoves instead of steam, was continued to-day. Mr. Thatcher, of counsel for the defendants, contended that the case was made against individuals and not against the corporation. and fastened upon the individual. Counsel made a motion to dismiss the indictments as to each and all the defendants. District Attorney Nicoll argued against this motion.

Judge Van Brunt said he was still of the opinien that no man can be made to commit crime vicariously. The directors of the railroad were co-servants and agents with the car-builders and others, and the New York & New Haven railroad alone was responsible. In conclusion the Judge said; "I think, from the evidence, that Mr. Reed is, in a measure, responsible. As to the other directors there seems to be nothing to hold them. As to the president there some ground for belief that he had active participation. I therefore advise the jury to acquit all the defendants, except President Clark, whose trial will continue this At 9 o'clock this evening the jury, after

consideration, acquitted President Clark

GOOD MONEY AND CHEAP MONEY. Wherein the Republican and Democratic Parties Differ on the Financial Issue.

Philadelphia Press. Senator Sherman, in his speech before the Ohio State convention, said that the people "want good money and plenty of it." That is exactly the position of the Republican party on the currency question. It demands that the country shall have the best money the world affords, and as large a quantity as is necessary to do its business readily and without inconvenience. The party asks for nothing more; it will take

nothing less. In contrast to this position of the Republican party is the attitude of the Democratre party. Senator Gordon, of Georgia. defined the latter as accurately as any one has yet done. He declared that the people wanted "cheap money and plenty of it." That has always been the attitude of the Democracy on the currency question. It has invariably been in favor of the cheapest money that could be manufactured. In the glorious days of Polk, Pierce and Bu-chanan the country rejoiced in a wild-cat currency that compelled a man to carry a bank detector around with him to save himself from the "red-dog" and "bull-pup"

money in circulation. As soon as the war of the rebellion was over and the Democratic party had recovered its breath, it began to shout again for cheap money. The national banking law had put State and local banks out of existence and made greenbacks the cheapest money that could be had. A demand by the Democrats for greenback inflation was made at once, and was kept up with more or less vociferation until the specie resumption act brought government paper to a par with gold. This discredited greenbacks in Democratic estimation. and compelled a search for other source of a cheap currency. Silver was then less valuable than greenbacks and was the only available "cheap money at hand. This was enough to commend it to Democratic favor and create a demand from that party for free silver coinage. That is the position the Democratic party has reached to-day on the currency question. But it is only a temporary halting place, for if silver should become equal to gold to-morrow the Democrats would probably cease to champion it and begin to

shout for free copper coinage. From the day when, as an unorganized mob, it assailed and maligned Alexander Hamilton for placing the credit of the country on a sound basis the Democratic party has demanded "cheap money," and the cheaper the better. It drove two national banks out of existence because the currency they gave the country was too safe and stable, and it would like to deal the present national bank system its deathblow. It will fail, however, because the conservative business interests of the country will stand with the Republican party and demand, as Senator Sherman says, "good money and plenty of it."

Why Co-Operation Succeeded in England. F. B. Thurber, in North American Review for July

Distributive co-operation has been, perhaps, brought before the public most prominently through the success of the so-called co-operative stores in England, but such stores, strange to say, in this country have not been a success, although other forms of co-operation here have succeeded admira-bly. The reason, however, is probably found in the different conditions. In England the retail trade had grown into a system of long credits. Many landed proprietors and others received their income only at long intervals, and this led retail merchants into the habit of selling a large portion of their trade on long time, which inevitably resulted in considerable losses from bad debts; so the dealers had to raise their margins of profit upon all their customers to a point which would still leave them a living. This was virtually making the cash-paying customer support the customer who did not pay at all; and when this abuse became extended, the persons with fixed incomes who paid their debts naturally objected, and the result was the formation of societies for cooperative distribution on an economical

She Was Freckled. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Why do you call me your little fish. George, dear? What kind of a fish am If

Not a sucker, I hope." no. Angelina; you are a trout-a | tial and as fine a piece of literary work as

RELIEF FOR THE WIDOWS

Their Applications for Pensions to Ba Examined and Acted on Immediately.

Over 150,000 Claims Pending, While 120,522 Widows and Dependents Have Already Been Granted Certificates-Capital Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, June 24.-The widows of the country will soon be blessing General Raum, as he has just made it understood throughout the Pension Office that nearly all of the time for the next six weeks will be devoted to the settlement of the widows' pension claims. These cases, as a class, are the most desirable, and at the same time the most romantic and pathetic of any claims made upon the government. It is the intention of Commissioner Raum and

his clerks to help along these cases, and to

hurry those nearly completed to a final

acceptance. General Raum, who has been devoting a great deal of his time for the past two weeks to the subject of widows' pensions, to-day gave the following authorized statement to your correspondent: "There are 93,949 widows' claims filed under the old laws, of which 73,982 have filed claims under the new law of June 27, 1890. There are 58,960 widows who have filed claims under the law, so that there are now pending in the office claims of 152,960 widows. There are 120,522 widows and other dependents of soldiers who have served in the war for the United States now on the pension-rolls, and the number of widows on the rolls is constantly about one-fourth of the number of the soldiers who are placed upon the pen-sion-rolls for service in the late war. I am making a great effort to have these claims disposed of, and shall have claims made upon them for evidence during the last of June and the first of July, so that the widows and children of old soldiers may be relieved at the earliest possible moment, so far as the Pension Office is concerned. have also nearly the entire force of the office at work upon them, and will soon have most of the deserving ones disposed

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmaster-gen-

eral Wanamaker to-day issued an order relative to promotions in the Postoffice Department. It is ordered that there be established in the Postoffice Department a board of promotions, to consist of clerks of various departments. In case of a vacancy occurring in any one of the grades of clerks, the said board shall determine and report to the Postmaster General the name of the person who, according to the standard to be hereafter prescribed, is best fitted, in their judgment, to fill the said vacancy by promotion, and such promotion shall be made irrespective of the influence of friends. The decision of the said board shall be based upon their ratings of examinations, to be held under their direction, and the form and mode of such examinations shall be determined by said boards, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-general. The examinations prescribed by this order shall in all cases be complete, and oppor-tunity to take the same shall be afforded to all applicants from the next lower grade in the same bureau or office. The head of each bureau or office shall, from and after the 1st of July next, keep a record of each clerk, which record shall be kept the mode prescribed by the board of promotions and by the Postmaster-general, and shall show markings upon attendance, ability, application, babits and adaptability, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the board. The board of promotions shall review these records at the close of each month, and shall report quarterly to the Postmaster-general whether, in their judgment, based upon said records, any reduc-tions or promotions shall be made.

Seeking a Pardon for Harper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 24.—The friends of bank-wrecker Harper, formerly of Cincinnati, and now temporarily residing at the State prison at Columbus, O., have got up a pathetic and numerously-signed petition urging the President to pardon the exbanker. It was on the President's deak when he returned from Cape May, and he has given considerable attention to it, largely as a matter of courtesy over the influential names which appear on the petition. A similar petition was presented once before, and the President declined to act favorably on it. The present petition is likely to meet with similar results, for it comes at a time when the Keystone Bank disclosures have left the administration in no amiable mood toward crooked bank offi-

Reports of Outrages Confirmed. WASHINGTON, June 24 .- The Navy Department has received a few short cablegrams from Admiral Belknap, commanding the United States squadron on the China station, confirmatory of the news received by way of San Francisco of the persecution of foreign missionaries by the Chinese, The Admiral has sent all of his available ships to Shanghai, the point most threatened. The Alliance, Monocacy and Palos constitute this force. These three vessels are of antiquated build, only one of which is sea-worthy, but from their light draft

they are very useful in Chinese waters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 24.-Miss Jannette Halford left this afternoon, at 8:30, over the Pennsylvania railroad for Indianapolis. Her father hopes to go there next week.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has directed that three Chinamen who were arrested at Detroit for entering this country in violation of law be sent to San Francisco for deportation to China. The amount of silver offered to-day for sale was 708,000 onness, and the amount

purchased 383,000 ounces, ranging in price from \$1.0098 to \$1.0124. The government having purchased the full amount of silver authorized by the law for the current month, no further purchases will be made until Wednesday, July 1.

The attention of the War Department was called the morning to a report that an Indian outbreak in Arizona was feared.

The department officials stated that any action necessary would be taken by Gen. McCook, but that it was not thought that the trouble would amount to auything. Dr. J. H. Greene, of North Vernon, Ind was to-day appointed a member of the pension board at that place. The United States Treasurer's statement

issued to-day shows a cash balance of \$44. 507,798, of which there is a deposit in national banks of \$22,793,487, and of which there is in fractional silver \$20,147,734, making a total of \$42,941,222, leaving a net baiance of \$1,566,571.

Randolph Is for Harrison,

We have not seen all the Republicans of this county, but we have seen and talked to quite a large number of them; and so far we have heard but one expression on the presidential question, and that is for President Harrison's re-nomination. He has given the country a clean and an able ad-ministration. Randolph county will give him 2,500 majority in November, 1892.

Hold by the Good We Have.

President Harrison has grown steadily up to the height of the position he fills, and the country has no reason to complain of any diminution of presperity under his administration. Therefore it is well and wise to hold by the good we have, until something more pressing than a change for the mere sake of change presents itself.

A Piece of Finished Newspaper Work.

The most finished piece of newspaper work done in Indiana this year was the Indianapolis Journal's sketch of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. It was fair, imparever gets into a daily newspaper.